

Docket No.: 44084-326

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of : **RESPONSE UNDER 37 CFR 1.116**  
: **EXPEDITED PROCEDURE**  
Eiichi YOSHIDA, et al. :  
:   
Serial No.: 09/161,277 : Group Art Unit: 2624  
:   
Filed: September 28, 1998 : Examiner: Tran, D.  
:   
For: IMAGE FORMING APPARATUS AND TERMINAL DEVICE CONNECTED TO  
NETWORK

14/B  
(NE)

**RESPONSE UNDER 37 CFR 1.116**

Box AF  
Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, DC 20231

Sir:

The following remarks are submitted in response to the Official Action mailed July 30, 2001. Claims 1-6, 9-14 and 16 are now active in this application.

**REJECTION OF CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 102 AND § 103**

Claims 1-6, 9-13, 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tamagaki in view of Bender et al. (hereinafter, Bender). The Examiner admits that Tamagaki does not teach a non-volatile memory which stores processing status information of print jobs, but contends that Bender teaches a non-volatile memory which stores processing status information of print jobs, referring to column 4, lines 61-67. Thus, the Examiner maintains that it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the

art to have modified the system of Tamagaki for storing processing status information of print jobs by a non-volatile memory as taught by Bender.

The rejection of respectfully traversed.

I. As noted in the response dated June 14, 2001, Bender teaches away from the present invention and the arrangement of Tamagaki. More specifically, Bender teaches that a (preferred) printer stores **all the print job data** in a “non-volatile memory” so that when power is lost before a particular print job has been entirely printed, this fully buffered print job will remain in the non-volatile memory indefinitely until the power is restored. No other use of a non-volatile memory is disclosed or suggested in Bender. Thus, there is no problem of printing data being lost in the non-volatile memory of Bender and no need to issue a resend request to the host computers that sent the printing data.

In response, the Examiner asserts that “the advantage of Bender’s system clearly discloses the non-volatile memory does not only store print jobs but also stores information of those print jobs. This advantage of Bender’s system does not need to waste time in order to request for resending other print jobs because these print jobs and all print job data are not lost if the power is lost.” After fully recognizing what is actually taught in Bender, the Examiner subsequently contends that, “Since Bender’s the non-volatile memory stores the status information of thee print jobs, this feature can modify to the deficiency of Tamagaki’s system”.

However, such contention is clearly based upon improper hindsight reconstruction of the claimed invention as Bender specifically discloses that the “non-volatile memory” stores all the print job data, not just a part of it. Given such disclosure, a person of

ordinary skill in the art would use the non-volatile memory of Bender in the manner in which Bender teaches to use; i.e., to store all the print job data. Therefore, if the arrangement of Tamagaki were modified in view of the teaching of Bender, Tamagaki would be modified to provide a non-volatile memory to receive all the print job data, negating the need for a resend request to be sent since none of the data will be lost due to any of the trouble conditions identified in Tamagaki.

It is imperative for the decision maker to place himself back in time to when the invention was unknown, i.e., without the Applicants' disclosure at his side, and determine, in light of all the objective evidence bearing on the issue of obviousness, whether one having ordinary skill in the art would have found the claimed invention as a whole obvious under 35 U.S.C. 103. *Panduit v. Dennison Mfg. Co.*, 774 F.2 1082, 227 USPQ 337 (Fed. Cir. 1985), vacated, 475 U.S. 809, 229 USPQ 478 (1986), *aff'd.* on remand, 810 F.2d 1561, 1 USPQ2d 1593 (Fed. Cir. 1987).

It should be recognized that the fact that the prior art could be modified so as to result in the combination defined by the claims at bar would not have made the modification obvious unless the prior art suggests the desirability of the modification. *In re Deminski*, 796 F.2d 436, 230 USPQ 313 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Recognizing, after the fact, that such a modification would provide an improvement or advantage, without suggestion thereof by the prior art, rather than dictating a conclusion of obviousness, is an indication of improper application of hindsight considerations. Simplicity and hindsight are not proper criteria for resolving obviousness. *In re Warner*, 379 F.2d 1011, 154, USPQ 173 (CCPA 1967).

It is impermissible simply to engage in hindsight reconstruction of the claimed invention, using Applicants' structure as a template and selecting elements from references to fill in the gaps. *In re Gorman*, 18 USPQ2d 1885 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

Clearly, the Examiner's rejection to use the non-volatile memory of Bender to store only a part of the information that the reference teaches to store is an example of the Examiner using the present disclosure as a template and then selecting elements/features from Bender to fill in gaps in Tamagaki. Since both Bender and Tamagaki are analogous art, a person of ordinary skill in the art realistically will use the non-volatile memory of Bender in the manner taught in the reference; to store all the print job data. Thus, unless the Examiner can identify a portion in Bender that discloses or suggests that such non-volatile memory need only store status information, the Examiner suggestion to use it in such manner clearly evinces improper use of hindsight considerations.

Also, in the present invention, the controller, when power is restored to said volatile memory after being interrupted and the determining means determines that there are any print jobs that have not been printed, **clears the respective image data address in the non-volatile memory prior to the image data being resent** by the corresponding terminal device. The Examiner now replies that "Tamagaki teaches the backup memory just only stores the information of the print data when the print data is lost due to some error of the printer including the lost power. Therefore, the information of the lost print data would be inherently deleted from the memory because the printer does not need that information anymore when it performs printing with that resend print job. Also, Bender do the same concept that the printer deletes the information of print jobs from the non-volatile

memory once the print job has been verified as having been completely printed, because the printer of Bender does not need that information when the print jobs are printed".

However, the Examiner is clearly disregarding the limitation that the respective image data address in the non-volatile memory is cleared prior to the image data being resent. While the Examiner contends that it is inherent in Tamagaki that the information of the lost print data would be deleted from the memory because the printer does not need that information anymore when it performs printing with that resend print job, he has not established that such the information of the lost print data would be deleted prior to the image data being resent. Furthermore, that an arrangement/element of a reference "inherently" functions/operates in a specific manner is established only when there is **no other** possible manner in which the arrangement/element could function/operate. Since it is possible that the information of the lost print data could be deleted from the memory after the image data is resent, inherency is not established.

As to Bender, since the Examiner asserts that the information of print jobs is deleted from the non-volatile memory once the print job has been verified as **having been completely printed**, it is clear that that such sequence could in no way teach or suggest deletion prior to the image data being resent as the print job could not be verified as **having been completely printed** at this time.

Thus, neither Tamagaki nor Bender disclose or suggest such a controller for clearing a respective image data address in the non-volatile memory prior to the image data being resent by the corresponding terminal device.

II. In addition to the above reasons why the present claims are patentable over Tamagaki and Bender, Applicants wish to note that the present invention is characterized by *“determining means for determining ... whether any of the plurality of print jobs remain to be printed”* and *“resend request issuing means for requesting the terminal device that sent data of a respective print job to resend the data for each of the plurality of print jobs that it is determined remains to be printed”*.

In Tamagaki, a request for resending the print data includes only the information on pages to be resent (See Fig. 11 S78, Fig. 13 S104). Thus, Tamagaki discloses a resend request *only to resend the data of one job*. Consequently, Tamagaki does not disclose the “determining means” and the “resend request issuing means” of claim 1. Bender also does not disclose the “resend request issuing means” of claim 1. Independent claims 9, 13, 15 and 16 have similar limitations to that recited in claim 1.

III. As set forth from the above, the present invention can not result from a combination of Tamagaki and Bender, considered alone or in combination. Consequently, the allowance of claims 1-6, 9-13, 15 and 16 is respectfully solicited.

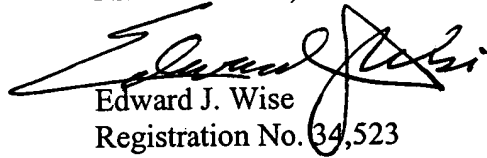
### CONCLUSION

Accordingly, it is urged that the application is in condition for allowance, an indication of which is respectfully solicited. If there are any outstanding issues that might be resolved by an interview or an Examiner's amendment, Examiner is requested to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number shown below.

To the extent necessary, a petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 is hereby made. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account 500417 and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,

McDERMOTT, WILL & EMERY



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## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of : Response Under 37 CFR 1.116 - Expedited Procedure

Eiichi YOSHIDA, et al.

Serial No.: 09/161,277

Group Art Unit: 2624

Filed: September 28, 1998

Examiner: Tran, D.

For: IMAGE FORMING APPARATUS AND TERMINAL DEVICE CONNECTED TO NETWORK

Box AF  
 THE COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS  
 Washington, DC 20231

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith is an Amendment in the above identified application.

☐  
☐

No additional fee is required.

Small entity status of this application under 37 CFR 1.9 and 1.27 has been established by a verified statement previously submitted.

☐  
☐

A verified statement to establish small entity status under 37 CFR 1.9 and 1.27 is enclosed.

Also attached:

The fee has been calculated as shown below:

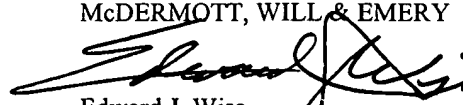
	NO. OF CLAIMS	HIGHEST PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	EXTRA CLAIMS	RATE	FEE
Total Claims	12	20	0	\$18.00 =	\$0.00
Independent Claims	4	6	0	\$84.00 =	\$0.00
Multiple claims newly presented					\$0.00
Fee for extension of time					\$400.00
					\$0.00
Total of Above Calculations					\$400.00

☒ Please charge my Deposit Account No. 500417 in the amount of \$400.00. An additional copy of this transmittal sheet is submitted herewith.

☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment of any fees associated with this communication or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 500417, including any filing fees under 37 CFR 1.16 for presentation of extra claims and any patent application processing fees under 37 CFR 1.17.

Respectfully submitted,

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Applicant: Eiichi YOSHIDA, et al.Docket No. 44084-326Title/Mark: IMAGE FORMING APPARATUS AND TERMINAL DEVICE  
CONNECTED TO NETWORKSerial/Reg./Patent No. 09/161,277Date Sent: 12/21/01☒ Hand Carried☐ Fax☐ Electronic☐ Cert. of Mailing☐ Express Mail No. \_\_\_\_\_☐ Transmittal Letter

New Patent App

☒ Utility☐ Design☐ Cont.☐ CIP☐ Div.☐ PCT☐ CPA☐ RCE☐ Prov☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ pages of Specification

\_\_\_\_\_ pages of Claims

\_\_\_\_\_ pages of Abstract

\_\_\_\_\_ pages of Formal/Informal Drawings

☐ Trademark/Service Mark/Intent-To-Use Application☐ Amendment to Allege Use☐ Statement of Use☐ Formal/Informal/Substitute Drawing Sheet

(no. of) Substitute/Specimens

☐ Continued Use Affidavit/Declaration (Section 8 & 15)☐ Notice of Opposition/Answer to \_\_\_\_\_☐ Ex Parte Appeal☐ Petition for Cancellation/Answer To \_\_\_\_\_☐ Renewal of Reg. No.☐ Combined Declaration/Power of Attorney☐ Letter of Protest☐ Request for \_\_\_\_\_day/month Extension of Time☐ Request for Non-Publication☐ Information Disclosure Statement

Form PTO 1449

\_\_\_\_\_ copies of cited references

☐ Preliminary Amendment☐ Response to Missing Parts Notice☐ Certified Copy of Priority Doc☐ Claim for Convention Priority☐ Verified Statement of Small Entity Status☐ Transmittal of Issue Fee: Form PTO 85b☐ Maintenance Fee for \_\_\_\_\_ years after grant☐ Notice of Appeal ☐ Appeal Brief☐ Recordation of \_\_\_\_\_ Patent \_\_\_\_\_ Trademark:☒ Response/Amendment to Office Action of July 30, 2001

Assignments/Security Agreements/

☐ Petition to Commissioner for \_\_\_\_\_☐ Other

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THE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE DATE STAMPED HEREON IS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT THAT THE ITEMS, CHECKED ABOVE, WERE RECEIVED BY THE PTO ON THE DATE STAMPED.